

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Eight new Neotropical chrysomelid beetles (Colcoptera)*. DORIS H. BLAKE, Arlington, Va.

This paper is composed of the descriptions of eight new Neotropical chrysomelids, two from the West Indies, one from Peru, one from Mexico, and four from Costa Rica.

Phaedon barberi, n. sp.

Fig. 8

Between 6.5 and 7.5 mm in length, shortly and broadly ovate, moderately convex, shining, very finely punctate, pale reddish brown with black antennae, scutellum, and undersurface, except prosternum, and legs.

Head broad and flat across vertex, surface polished and finely punctate, a faint median line connecting with a V line running down on either side to the antennal sockets, lower front short, finely punctate, tip of jaws dark. Antennae short, dark, the five basal joints narrow, remaining distal joints much thickened and compressed. Prothorax more than twice as wide as long, with the sides curving forward so as to conceal the eyes from the sides partially, a rather coarse punctation along the lateral margins to basal margin and on anterior margin behind the eyes, more finely punctate on disc. Scutellum dark. Elytra broad, convex, a distinct humeral callosity, surface shining, distinctly but not coarsely punctate, the punctures not striate but with a tendency toward striation. Body beneath and legs shining, often with a bluish or metallic luster, prosternum pale except in the middle about coxae. First abdominal segment not a great deal longer than second. Hind tibiae a little curved. Claws simple. Length 6.5–7.5 mm; width 4.6–5.5 mm.

Type male and 9 paratypes, U.S.N.M. type no. 61616, collected by R. G. Oakley at Yauco, Puerto Rico, February 9 and March 28, 1933. In the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., 5 paratypes from Yauco, Puerto Rico, collected by R. G. Oakley in April 1934, and 12 from Lares, Puerto Rico, collected by Oakley in April 1934.

Remarks.—This, the second species of *Phaedon* to be described from the West Indies, is not entirely typical, not having striate-punctate elytra. *Leucocera ferruginea* Chevrolat from Haiti is similar in its ferrugineous coloration but has the pale yellow antennae typical of the genus as well as pale legs and undersurface, and is definitely

striate-punctate. This is a species that had been set aside for future description by H. S. Barber.

Diabrotica neoallardi, n. sp.

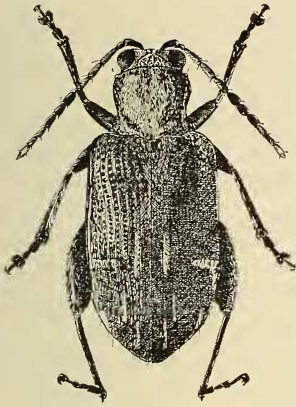
Fig. 4

About 6.5 mm in length, elongate oval, moderately shiny although alutaceous, the prothorax finely and the elytra coarsely punctate, the head, undersurface, femora, borders of the prothorax and elytra, and scutellum pale yellow, two piceous spots on the prothorax nearly covering the anterior half, the elytra, except the margin, deep blue, tibiae and tarsi and antennae except the apical joints dark.

Head pale, orange-yellow on top and yellow on the lower front, smooth, faintly shining, alutaceous, frontal tubercles clearly marked with a median depression above them. Antennae extending below the middle of the elytra, very slender and hairy, third joint a little shorter than fourth, remainder subequal, dark, the three distal joints mostly pale. Prothorax a little less than twice as broad as long with curved sides and a somewhat curved transverse depression below the middle, finely alutaceous and distinctly punctate, pale yellow with two broad piceous areas covering most of the anterior half of the prothorax except the margin and curving down towards the basal angles. Scutellum pale. Elytra wider toward apex, with a wide explanate margin that is pale, dark blue over disc, densely and coarsely punctate and alutaceous, slightly pubescent at the apex and about the apical margin. Epipleura pale. Body beneath entirely pale yellow, femora pale, tibiae and tarsi piceous and very hairy. Length 6.7 mm; width 3.4 mm.

Type male, U.S.N.M. type no. 61617, collected by H. A. Allard at Tinga María, Peru, winter of 1949–50.

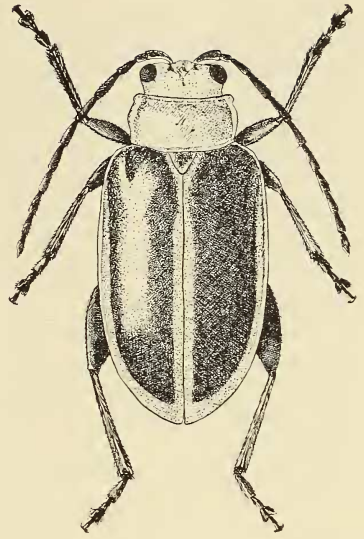
Remarks.—Except for the unusual dark markings on the prothorax, this species resembles a number of species of *Diabrotica* with dark elytra having a pale margin, but I have hunted vainly through the types of *Diabrotica* in the British Museum for one like it. *D. albidocincta* Baly from Brazil has a dark head and thorax with a pale margin, and the elytra are black. *D. limbaticipennis* Baly is smaller and similar in coloring except for the prothorax. *D. cinctipennis* Baly also from Peru has deep blue or green elytra, and



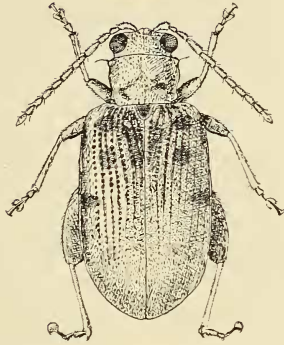
1. *Physimerus melanchimus*



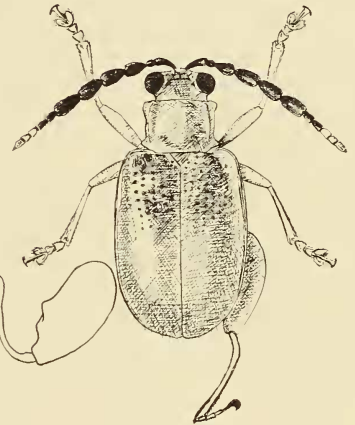
ventral surface



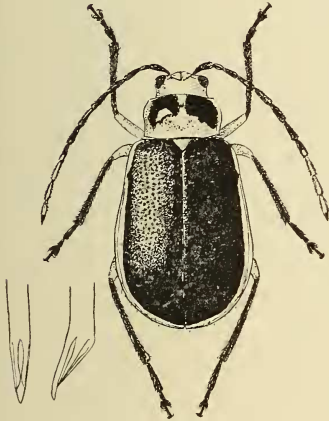
3. *Oxygona limbata*



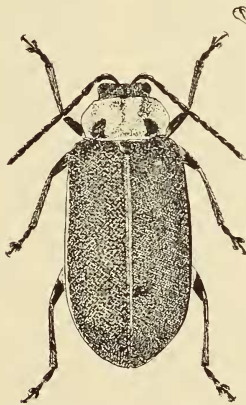
2. *Hadropoda fuscomaculata*



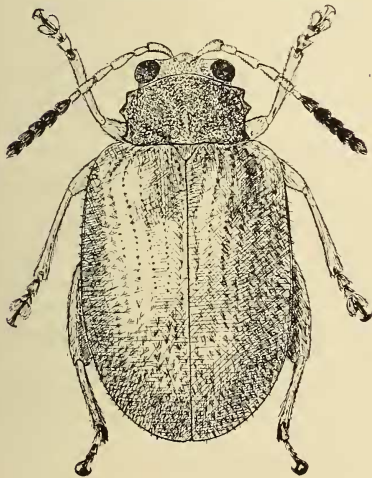
6. *Hylodromus clarki*



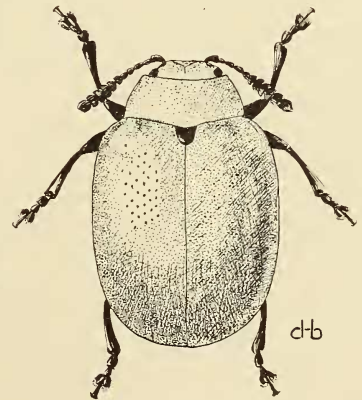
4. *Diabrotica neoallardi*



5. *Ophraea maculicollis*



7. *Panchrestus denticollis*



8. *Phaedon barberi*

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FIGS. 1-8.—New Neotropical Chrysomelidae.

the prothorax has a dark vitta on each side. There is also a dark spot on the head. *D. digna* Gahan from Brazil is very shiny and without dark thoracic markings. *D. flavocincta* Baly from Colombia has a black head and the elytra are parallel-sided with impunctate surface. *D. flavomarginata* Baly from Colombia has minutely punctate elytra. *D. staudingeri* Baly from Colombia, a larger species, has the lateral margin of the prothorax alone pale and is coarsely punctate.

This species is dedicated to H. A. Allard who has collected a great many botanical and zoological specimens not only in Peru but elsewhere. There is already a *D. allardi* Jacoby from Mexico, named for another Allard.

***Ophraea maculicollis*, n. sp.**

Fig. 5

About 4.5 mm in length, oblong oval, feebly shining under the short, pale, appressed pubescence, densely and coarsely punctate, black with the lower front of head, prothorax and basal part of femora pale, the prothorax with a black longitudinal spot on each side extending from the middle to the base.

Head coarsely punctate, a median groove down occiput, space between antennal sockets feebly carinate, tubercles poorly marked, lower front from antennal sockets to labrum pale and likewise punctate, mouthparts and rest of head dark, with fine pale pubescence not concealing punctation. Antennae entirely dark, third joint longer than succeeding joints which are subequal. Prothorax just about twice as wide as long, sides rounded, almost angulate, depressed deeply on each side and in the middle near the anterior margin; densely and coarsely punctate, pale yellow with a spot on each side from the middle to the base. Elytra elongate, parallel-sided, with sutural edges a little raised, coarsely and contiguously punctate, with each puncture having a flat reflecting bottom, so that the whole sparkles somewhat; a fine appressed pale pubescence, not concealing surface. Epipleura wide, coarsely punctate and pubescent and extending nearly to the apex. Body beneath shiny, black, except the prosternum and basal half of femora, claws toothed. Length 4.5-4.6 mm; width 2 mm.

Type, U.S.N.M. type no. 61618, taken at San Francisco, Calif., March 20, 1939, on orchids from Mexico. A second specimen, also on orchids from Mexico was taken at Laredo, Tex., January 29, 1945.

Remarks.—None of the eight species described by Jacoby from Mexico and Central America, which constitute all the species previously known in the genus, has markings such as occur on the thorax of this species, although one, *O. opaca*, has a broad median black stripe, and *O. subcostata* has a broad central black band.

***Oxygona limbata*, n. sp.**

Fig. 3

Between 8 and 9 mm in length, oblong oval, shining yellowish brown, the antennae, tip of jaws, legs, breast and abdomen, and the elytra except for suture and lateral margins deep reddish brown, almost piceous.

Head rounded and polished over occiput with a median groove down the front to the tubercles, the tubercles rounded and swollen, the interantennal area below them rather depressed without much trace of a carina, jaws large and dark. Antennae long, slender and dark, third joint shorter than fourth, joints 4 to 7 subequal, distal joints a little shorter. Prothorax more than twice as broad as long with curved sides and prominent tooting at anterior and basal angles, surface faintly alutaceous and very finely punctate with a row of coarser punctures along lateral margin, pale yellowish brown with faintly deeper brown traces of a transverse fascia. Scutellum reddish brown. Elytra broader than prothorax, shining, finely punctate, deep reddish brown, with the suture and lateral edges pale yellowish brown; epipleura pale. Body beneath shining, the breast, abdomen and legs deep reddish brown verging on piceous. Length 8-9 mm; width 2-4.5 mm.

Type male and 2 paratypes female, U.S.N.M. type no. 61619, collected on *Solanum torvum*, Guadalupe, Costa Rica, May 25, 1936, by E. Marin.

Remarks.—This is the third species of the genus to be described from the North American Continent. The dark color pattern of the elytra differs from the pale-yellow-colored *O. acutangula* Chevrolat, and *O. bifasciata* Jacoby, the second one from the North American Continent, is banded. *O. adumbrata* Clark, from the Amazon River, has the elytra clouded with dark ferruginous except at the margin, but the femora in this species are pale.

***Panchrestus denticollis*, n. sp.**

Fig. 7

About 6.5 mm in length, broadly oblong oval,

faintly shining reddish brown under a yellowish brown pubescence, the head and prothorax coarsely and densely punctate, the elytra less coarsely and striately punctate, the antennae pale with joints 7 to 11 much thickened and dark; prothorax with three sharp lateral teeth on each side, hind tibiae appearing double spurred at apex.

Head with interocular space a little more than half width of head, coarsely and densely punctate over occiput and with short yellow-brown pubescence, frontal tubercles prominent with a deep groove between, space between antennal sockets wide and a little produced, this carina very short, a triangular depression below over labrum, the lower front unusually short, labrum large. Antennae not very long, basal joints pale, first and third longest, sixth joint shorter and thinner than fourth or fifth, about the length of second joint, joints 7 to 11 dark, very hairy, and fully twice as wide as basal joints. Prothorax short compared with the elytra, not twice as wide as long, moderately convex with an oblique depression below the middle on each side, the sides 3-toothed, the sharp apical angle forming one tooth, the second below this before the middle, and the third not so sharp at the basal angle; the surface of the disc contiguously and coarsely punctate and with short erectish yellow brown pubescence, much rubbed in this specimen. Scutellum densely pubescent. Elytra much wider than prothorax, moderately convex and shining beneath the yellowish-brown suberect pubescence, the pubescence in this specimen probably rubbed from the central portion but on the sides and the apex the hairs tending to mat together at the tips forming little cone-shaped tufts. Striate punctures not coarse but darker in coloring and toward the apex becoming somewhat indistinct. Epipleura broad and extending nearly to the apex. Body beneath and legs shining reddish brown, the posterior femora much thickened and with considerable yellowish-brown pubescence, posterior tibiae short and straight, ending in a sharp spur with another inserted before the end, the posterior first two tarsal joints thinner and shorter than the corresponding ones in the anterior legs. Anterior tarsal claws appendiculate, with the basal tooth sharp. Length 6.5 mm; width 3.3 mm.

Type, U.S.N.M. type no. 61620, collected on the western slope of the Irazu Volcano, Costa Rica, 1,500 to 2,000 meters, by T. Assmann, on April 30, 1926, from the Nevermann collection.

Remarks.—The Rev. Hamlet Clark's Catalogue of Halticidae, part 1, has been criticized by both Jacoby and Weise because of the numerous genera that he has made. Anyone who has examined the Neotropical Oediopodes is struck by their great diversity of form and the difficulty of cataloguing them under a few genera. Bowditch¹ wrote of attempting "to squeeze" a number of species that he was describing into Clark's genera, but apparently with no great faith that they belonged in those genera, rather than describe any new genera. So I am placing this very distinct species under Clark's *Panchrestus*, chiefly because Clark in describing *P. pulcher* from the Amazon wrote of that species as having a toothed prothorax and with the antennal joints much thickened and darker toward the end. This tooth-ing of the prothorax is unusual, and I know of no other species with it in this group.

Hadropoda fuscomaculata, n. sp.

Fig. 2

About 4.5 mm in length, oblong oval, faintly shining, pale yellow brown with pale yellowish pubescence, the elytra with a reddish brown area from the humerus across to the suture and down, a reddish-brown spot below in the middle and one near the margin halfway down the elytra.

Head entirely pale, the interocular space about half the width of the head, occiput coarsely and densely punctate with a thin median ridge and on either side a ridge from near the eye to the tubercles, tubercles well defined, a narrow carina between antennal sockets running down the lower front, lower front long. Antennae pale brown, not extending much below the humeri, fourth joint longer than third and subequal to fifth and sixth, remainder shorter. Prothorax a little wider than long with nearly straight sides slightly constricted near the base, a seta-bearing nodule at each corner, disc uneven, the anterior middle being convex and below on either side with a hollowed out depression, surface densely and moderately coarsely punctate and with short fine pubescence. Scutellum reddish brown. Elytra much wider than prothorax, rather flat and without callosities or depressions, with moderately coarse striate punctures, faintly shining under the short pubescence, pale yellow-brown with reddish-brown spots, a brownish area from the

¹ Bowditch, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 41: 498. 1915.

humerus to suture and down, another spot slightly below in the middle and another on the side at the middle of the elytra; epipleura pale and wide and extending nearly to the apex. Body beneath pale, shining, lightly pubescent, the hind femora with more pubescence and greatly thickened, hind claw inflated. Length 4.6 mm; width 2.2 mm.

Type, female, U.S.N.M. type no. 61621, taken at Miami, Fla., from a plane from Natal, Brazil, via Puerto Rico, January 15, 1943.

Remarks.—Although there is no definite locality for this beetle, the fact that it came from a plane that flew from Natal, Brazil, to Florida by way of Puerto Rico makes it pretty certain that the beetle came aboard in the neighborhood of the West Indies, and quite probably Puerto Rico, as it is a typical *Hadropoda*, a group of beetles that so far has been found only in the West Indies. It differs from any of those previously described in its elytral markings. *H. calva* Blake, from the Dominican Republic, is a little smaller beetle with somewhat similar spotting but has longer antennae.

***Hylodromus clarki*, n. sp.**

Fig. 6

About 4 mm in length, elongate oblong oval, very shiny, deep reddish brown with pale yellow anterior legs, hind femora reddish brown, paler at apex and on underside, antennae with the first eight joints deep brown, rest paler, joints 3 to 6 much enlarged; elytra finely striate punctate with coarser punctures in the depression below the basal callosity, hind femora with a prominent nodule in middle of lower surface and a tooth below that.

Head with large protuberant eyes, the interocular space about half width of head, occiput shining reddish brown, a single puncture in middle and a fovea on either side, frontal tubercles swollen, a deep groove above and between them; antennal sockets very close and the space between them slightly carinate, this swelling very short and not extending down the lower front, the lower front short, labrum wide. Antennae more than half the length of the beetle, joints 3 to 6 enlarged to twice the width of the first two and longer than the basal joint, joints 7 to 11 abruptly narrowed and short, joints 1 to 8 dark brown, 9 and 10 pale, 11 light brown. Prothorax scarcely a third wider than long with large basal and apical toothings and concave

sides narrowly margined, disc a little depressed in basal part, shining deep reddish brown, finely punctate. Scutellum a little deeper brown than the reddish-brown elytra, elytra with prominent humeri and deep intrahumeral depression, also a broad and deep depression below the basal callosity, finely and striately punctate except in the depression, toward the apex and on sides the punctures becoming faint and disappearing. Epipleura broad and extending nearly to apex. Body beneath shining reddish brown, the anterior pairs of legs and underside and apex of hind femora pale yellow, hind femora with a prominent nodule at the middle on lower side and below this a tooth, hind femora slender, bowed and long, nearly glabrous, at the tip ending acutely and with a spur, thus making it appear two spurred, claw joint inflated. Length 4.3 mm; width 2 mm.

Type male, U.S.N.M. type no. 61622, collected at Hamburgfarm, Reventazon, Ibene Limón, Costa Rica, on March 28, 1930, by F. Nevermann.

Remarks.—I have not examined Clark's species *H. dilaticornis* from the Amazon River, on which the genus *Hylodromus* is based, but have seen a cotype of *H. basalis* Jacoby from Panama. Possibly neither Jacoby's species nor mine belongs in Clark's genus, in which the third to sixth antennal joints are dilated and flattened and in which the body is pubescent. In the first two species the antennal joints are dilated but not flattened, and the beetles are shining and nearly glabrous except for a few scattered hairs near the apex and along the apical margin and, as Jacoby himself stated, resemble a great deal *Homamatus nitidus* Clark except for the antennal dilation and the peculiar curvature of the hind tibiae which is present in all three species. Whether Jacoby's and my species are congeneric with Clark's or not, I do not see any reason why Weise² should synonymize *Hylodromus* with *Euphenges*, and I hereby reestablish Clark's genus *Hylodromus* and dedicate this species to him. *H. basalis* Jacoby closely resembles *H. clarki* but differs somewhat in coloring, having a darker head and prothorax. There is some difference in the color of the antennal joints, also; in *H. clarki* the first eight instead of seven joints are dark. *H. basalis* also has a wider and deeper intrahumeral sulcus and stouter, more pubescent hind tibiae.

² Weise, Ark. für Zool. 14: 153. 1921.

Physimerus melanchimus; n. sp.

Fig. 1

About 5 mm in length, oblong oval, shining black beneath the fine appressed pubescence, prothorax narrow, constricted before the base, with a median callosity anteriorly, elytra with a basal callosity on each side of the scutellum, coarsely and striately punctate, the pubescence with paler areas in the form of traces of vittae and an interrupted fascia in the apical half.

Head entirely black with large eyes, interocular space scarcely half the width of the head, occiput coarsely punctate and with a fine median ridge and on either side a groove from the eye to the tubercles, tubercles swollen, carina between antennal sockets short and narrowly produced, lower front long with large mouthparts. Antennae with third joint longest, joints 3 to 5 deep brown, joints 6 to 8 black and thicker, joints 9 to 11 brown and thin. Prothorax as long as wide with a tiny seta bearing nodule at each corner, constricted before the base, a callosity in middle anteriorly and a depression on each side below this near base, surface entirely dark, covered

with fine appressed pubescence. Scutellum dark and pubescent. Elytra considerably wider than prothorax, entirely dark except for the pale pubescence in the pattern of interrupted vittae and an interrupted fascia below the middle in apical half, shining beneath the pubescence, rather coarsely striate punctate, the interstices raised in slight costae, a callosity on each side of the scutellum with a depression below it; epipleura black and shiny and wide to the apical curve. Body beneath shining black, with a light pubescence except on the hind femora that are more pubescent, hind claws inflated. Length 4.4–5 mm; width 2–2.2 mm.

Type male, U.S.N.M. type no. 61623, Las Mercedes, Costa Rica, October 30, 1922, from the Nevermann collection. One other specimen, a female, collected by N. L. H. Krauss at El Valle, Panama, January 1947.

Remarks.—The antennae of this species, in having joints 6–8 thickened, resemble the antennae of *Homammatus nitidus* Clark, an entirely glabrous species that is much more robust.

MAMMALOGY.—*A new hedgehog from Africa.* HENRY W. SETZER, U. S. National Museum.

In cooperation with the United States Naval Medical Research Unit No. 3 and the Chicago Natural History Museum, studies have been started on the mammals of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Egypt. As a result of these studies the hedgehog from the Sudan has been found to differ from the kinds known to inhabit adjacent areas. It is with great pleasure that I name this interesting mammal for J. S. Owen, District Commissioner, Torit, Equatoria Province, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, who did so much to make the field work of the Unit a success. All measurements are in millimeters, and the capitalized color terms are from Ridgway's *Color standards and color nomenclature*.

Erinaceus (Atelerix) pruneri oweni, n. subsp.

Type.—Chicago Natural History Museum, no. 67047, adult female, skin and skull, from Torit, 2,000 feet, Equatoria Province, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Obtained April 9, 1950, by Harry Hoogstraal, original no. 5478.

Specimens examined.—Seven, all from Torit.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality.

Diagnosis.—Spines of upper parts longitudinally striated and marked with the following pattern: Army Brown followed successively by a band of pure white (2 to 4 mm), a band of Army Brown shading into black (5 to 6 mm), a band of grayish white (2 to 4 mm), and a black base (2 to 4 mm); a few spines are entirely white. The ears and the muzzle to immediately behind the eyes Olive Brown; dorsal surfaces of hands and feet Snuff Brown with a generous admixture of white hairs; mystacial vibrissae black; forehead, shoulders, sides of body, upper parts of limbs, and belly with pure white hairs. Palms and soles naked; hind foot four toed. Skull robust; rostrum relatively narrow; width across zygomatic arches relatively small; nasals rather wide and long; lambdoidal crest moderately developed; upper molars relatively massive.

Measurements of type specimen.—Total length 215; length of tail 24; length of hind foot 32;